S1527-B

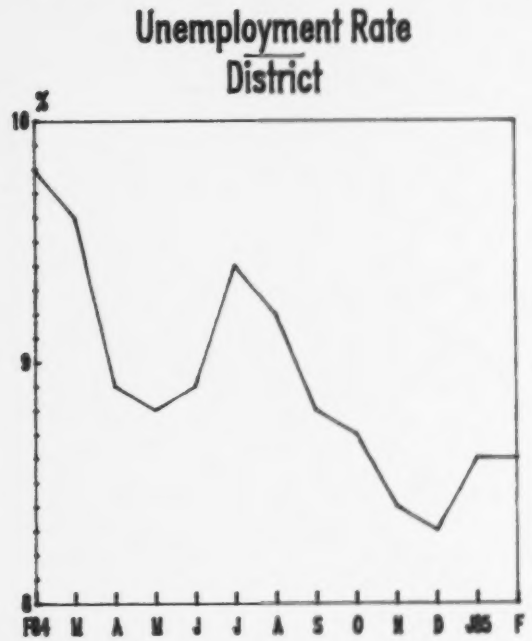
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for February 1985 April 19, 1985

JOBS IN D.C. SET RECORD FOR FEBRUARY



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate was unchanged (8.6 percent) in February, the level of unemployment, though, was down over the month by 400. The modest drop in the level of unemployment was offset by a drop in employment of 3,700 over the month, resulting in no change in the unemployment rate. Prior to the current drop in employment, employment of District residents increased consistently between September 1984 and January 1985. Inspite of the over the month drop in employment, the February 1985 level of employment (296,400) is significantly above the September 1984 level of employment (290,100). Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate declined from 8.0 percent in January 1985 to 7.8 percent in February 1985.

Compared to year ago estimates (February 1984 to February 1985) the jobless rate and joblessness are down significantly. Since February 1984, the District's jobless rate has dropped 1.2 percentage points. Similarly, total joblessness has dropped from 31,000 in February 1984 to 27,800 in February 1985--a 10.3 percent drop over the year. Employment opportunties for District residents also continue to improve; 12,300 more District residents were employed in February 1985 than in the previous year. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate fell from 8.4 percent in February 1984 to 7.8 percent in February 1985.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

After rising in January 1985, the Washington, D.C. MSA and Suburban unemployment rates fell in February 1985. Between January and February the Area unemployment rate fell from 4.5

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry Jr., Mayor

MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

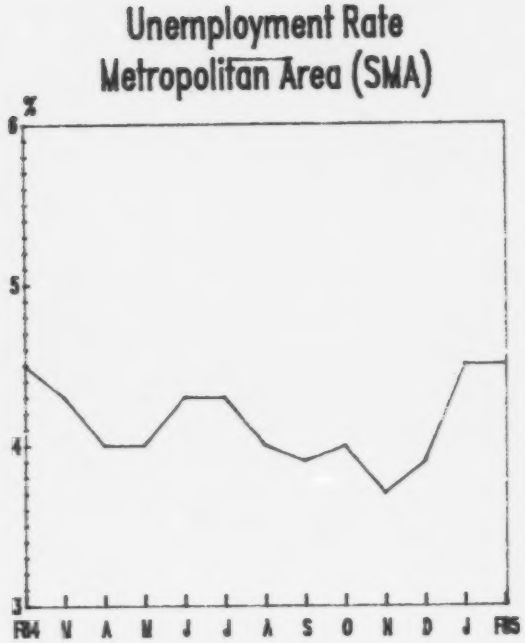
JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
February 1985

	February b/ 1985	January c/ 1985	February 1984	January 1984	Net Change From January 1985	Net Change From February 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	324,200	328,300	315,100	314,300	- 4,100	9,100
Total Employment	296,400	300,100	284,100	282,700	- 3,700	12,300
Total Unemployment	27,800	28,200	31,000	31,600	- 400	- 3,200
Unemployment Rate d/	8.6	8.6	9.8	10.1	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,977,200	2,001,900	1,881,700	1,875,300	- 24,700	95,500
Total Employment	1,897,400	1,912,300	1,796,300	1,785,400	- 14,900	101,100
Total Unemployment	79,800	89,600	85,400	89,800	- 10,800	- 6,600
Unemployment Rate d/	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.8	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,653,000	1,673,600	1,566,600	1,561,000	-20,600	86,400
Total Employment	1,601,000	1,612,200	1,512,200	1,502,700	-11,200	88,800
Total Unemployment	52,000	61,400	54,400	58,300	- 9,400	- 2,400
Unemployment Rate d/	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.



percent to 4.0 percent; while the suburban unemployment rate fell from 3.7 percent to 3.2 percent. Sharp declines in the levels of unemployment were the primary factor for the declines in the Area and Suburban unemployment rates.

Total unemployment dropped 12.1 percent in the Area and 15.3 percent in the Suburbs over the month. In February 79,800 Area residents were unemployed, of whom 52,000 were suburban residents. Employment was also down over the month. Area employment fell from 1,912,300 in January to 1,897,400 in February--a decline of 0.8 percent. Similarly, suburban employment fell from 1,612,200 in January to 1,601,000 in February--a decline of 0.7 percent. The declines in unemployment offset the declines in employment in the Area and Suburbs resulting in their unemployment rates falling over the month.

Compared to year ago estimates (February 1984 to February 1985), the employment situations in the Area and Suburbs have shown significant to moderate improvement. The Area employment situation has improved significantly over the year. The jobless rate declined from 4.5 percent to 4.0 percent. Strong gains in Area employment (5.3 percent) and significant declines in total joblessness (-7.7 percent) caused the drop (0.5 percentage point) in the Area jobless rate. The Suburban employment situation changed moderately over the

Apprenticeship

"EARNING AND LEARNING"

The system of apprenticeship includes specified hours of on-the-job training and classroom-related instruction. The on-the-job training is under the supervision of a skilled and seasoned journeyworker and provides the application of theories and skills learned in the classroom from a journeyworker.

Services offered by the D.C. Apprenticeship Council include:

- Consultation on specific program registration and certification requirements.
- Technical assistance in establishing apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs.
- Recruitment, interviewing, and screening of apprenticeship training candidates.

For information call: 639-1415.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington, D.C. MSA**
1983 1/

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate
January	1,766,600	1,653,200	113,400	6.4
February	1,769,600	1,657,100	112,400	6.4
March	1,796,700	1,689,200	107,500	6.0
April	1,826,600	1,725,000	101,600	5.6
May	1,849,400	1,753,400	96,000	5.2
June	1,881,100	1,782,700	98,400	5.2
July	1,896,700	1,798,400	98,300	5.2
August	1,906,700	1,802,800	103,900	5.4
September	1,888,700	1,801,400	87,300	4.6
October	1,888,000	1,800,900	87,000	4.6
November	1,987,000	1,811,800	85,200	4.5
December	1,907,800	1,823,200	84,600	4.4
Annual Averages	1,856,200	1,758,300	98,000	5.3

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout 1984.

**The Washington, D.C. MSA includes: the District of Columbia; Charles, Frederick, Calvert, Montogomery, and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loundoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia.

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington, D.C. MSA**
1984 1/

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate
January	1,875,300	1,785,400	89,800	4.8
February	1,881,700	1,796,300	85,400	4.5
March	1,898,400	1,816,000	82,400	4.3
April	1,916,200	1,839,400	76,800	4.0
May	1,931,900	1,853,900	78,000	4.0
June	1,980,000	1,894,400	85,600	4.3
July	1,987,600	1,901,700	85,800	4.3
August	1,983,300	1,903,200	80,100	4.0
September	1,961,800	1,884,700	77,100	3.9
October	1,982,200	1,903,000	79,100	4.0
November	1,994,900	1,920,900	73,900	3.7
December	2,021,800	1,943,600	78,200	3.9
Annual Averages	1,951,200	1,870,200	81,000	4.2

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout 1984.

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1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	February a/ 1985	January b/ 1985	February 1984	February a/ 1985	January b/ 1985	February 1984
TOTAL	613.0	612.5	599.5	1,821.3	1,823.0	1,737.2
Total Private Sector	356.2	355.4	344.1	1,277.1	1,281.5	1,202.6
Manufacturing	14.3	14.3	14.1	77.5	77.6	74.6
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.4	37.4	35.8
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0	3.0	2.6
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.3	20.2	19.5
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.2	13.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.1	40.2	38.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.8	4.8
Printing & Publishing	11.4	11.4	11.2	29.1	29.3	27.7
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.1	6.1	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	2.9	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
Construction	10.8	10.6	10.1	93.7	96.0	83.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.3	26.4	25.5	86.4	86.2	79.8
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.2
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.9	36.8	32.0
All Transportation	9.5	8.5	7.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.8	17.9	17.6	45.2	45.1	43.6
Trade	63.3	63.5	60.3	363.3	368.0	340.7
Wholesale	9.7	9.6	9.7	69.5	69.6	64.7
Retail	53.6	53.9	50.6	293.8	298.4	276.0
General Merchandise	4.8	4.9	5.0	34.8	37.5	34.8
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.2	40.2	38.7
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.4	32.4	30.6
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.6	21.9	19.3
Eating and Drinking Places	26.9	26.9	24.6	97.7	97.5	90.8
All Other Retail	21.9	22.1	21.2	67.1	68.9	61.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.5	35.4	34.6	105.4	105.7	100.2
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.0	21.0	21.0	20.2
All Other	28.3	28.2	27.6	84.4	84.7	80.0
Services	205.9	205.1	199.4	549.9	547.0	522.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.8	11.6	10.9	27.1	26.6	24.4
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	4.2	21.7	21.3	20.8
Business Services	42.2	42.1	38.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.1	30.1	30.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	19.9	19.8	18.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.3	30.2	29.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	67.5	67.2	67.1	501.1	499.1	477.5
Government	256.8	257.1	255.4	544.2	541.5	534.6
Federal Government	208.1	208.8	207.0	351.0	351.8	351.2
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	193.2	189.7	183.4
D.C. Government	43.6	43.2	43.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike, d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

year. Since February 1984, the Suburban jobless rate has dropped from 3.5 percent to 3.2 percent. Suburban employment rose a strong 5.9 percent over the year, while total joblessness fell 4.4 percent over the year, resulting in the modest decline in the Suburban jobless rate from 3.5 percent to 3.2 percent.

Over the past few months the Suburban jobless rate has declined little when compared to its year ago estimates. This suggests that the Suburban labor force, with a jobless rate of 3.2 percent, is approaching or has attained full employment. With the continued growth in the National and Area economies, we expect to see futher significant improvements in the employment status of District residents throughout 1985.

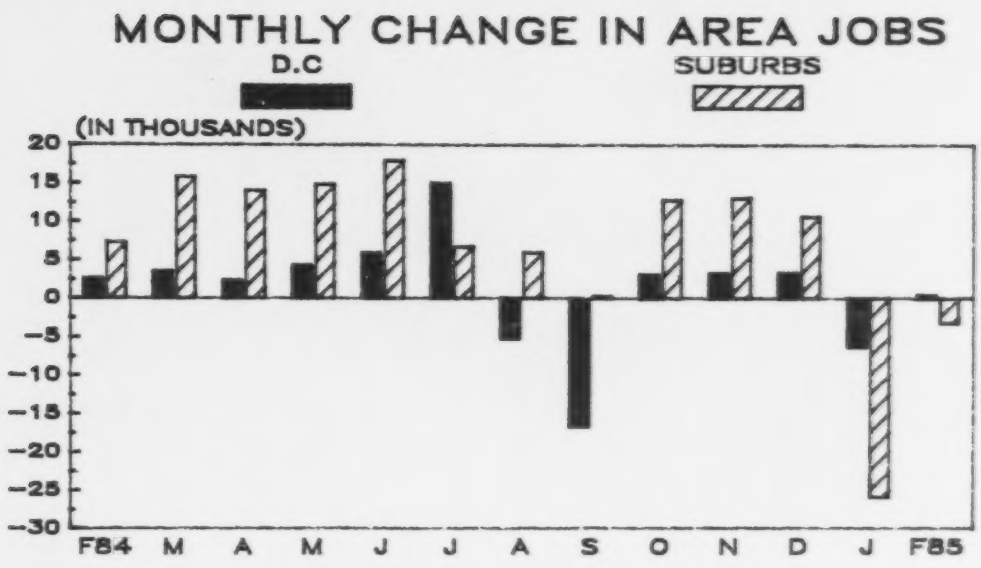
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During February, jobs in the District totalled 613,000. This was a new record high for the month of February, exceeding the previous high set in February 1983 by over 2,000 jobs. This new record probably signals that the District is continuing to recover from the 1981-1982 recession. Jobs in February were relatively unchanged (+500) from January--a monthly pattern which has generally occurred each February over the past decade.

Over the past year, (February 1984 to February 1985), the District has added 13,500 new jobs, a growth rate of 2.4 percent. Twelve thousand one hundred of these new jobs occurred in the private sector and 1,400 in Government. Eight of every ten new government jobs were in the Federal component. In the private sector, the Services industry accounted for over half of the over-the-year increase. Services advance was led by Business Services (3,300 jobs), Legal Services (1,100 jobs), Hotels (900 jobs) and Membership Organizations (900 jobs). Elsewhere in the private sector, Retail Trade added 3,000 jobs (mostly in restaurants). Smaller gains (700-900 jobs) were also registered in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities, and Construction.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)



JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

Unlike in the District, Suburban jobs in February declined slightly (-2,200) for the second consecutive month. The over-the-month decline was particularly noticeable in the private sector (-5,200 jobs). Only a 3,000 jobs increase in Government prevented the slide from being larger.

The suburban losses appear to be seasonal, the declines were led by Trade (-4,500) and Construction (-2,500). Both are expected to rebound latter in the spring. On the positive side, Services industry employment in the Suburbs continued its expansion in February, adding 2,100 new jobs. The increase in Government jobs was completely in the State and Local component, as suburban Federal jobs declined by 800.

Comparisons over-the-year (February 1984 to February 1985) show strong (6.2 percent) growth that resulted in 70,600 new jobs; nearly 90 percent were in the private sector. The Services and Trade industries (20,700 and 19,600 new jobs) led the private sector surge in Suburban employment. Over-the-year, Construction (9,300), Government (8,200),Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (5,800), and Manufacturing (2,700) made positive contributions to the regional economy. Of the major industrial components, only Federal employment declined over-the-year, losing 1,300 jobs (1 percent). The decline, though, was more than offset by growth in State and Local Government of 9,500 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Combining the small increase in District jobs with the suburban losses in February resulted in a marginal (0.09 percent) decline in area jobs over-the-month.

Over-the-year growth in the Area (February 1984 compared to February 1985), however, has been strong--averaging 4.8 percent overall and 6.2 percent in the private sector. Only slow growth in federal jobs (1.8 percent) has dampened the picture.

Area growth, like District and suburban growth, has been driven by expansion in the Services industry, accounting for 27,200 new area jobs, or 3 of every 10 new jobs over-the-year.

New Trade jobs (22,600) also contributed significantly, accounting for 27 percent of all the area jobs growth. Thus, these two industries made-up 60 percent of the February to February growth. Although Construction is a relatively small industry, its over-the-year jobs growth (12 percent) was substantial.

Looking at a longer period, since February 1983, the Area has added 192,200 jobs, a 12 percent increase over this 24 month period.

ANNUAL AVERAGE STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN 1984

Unemployment rates declined in 1984 in all States and the District of Columbia, according to annual average estimates released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For the Nation as a whole, the 1984 annual average unemployment rate, 7.5 percent, was significantly below the 1983 rate of 9.5 percent.

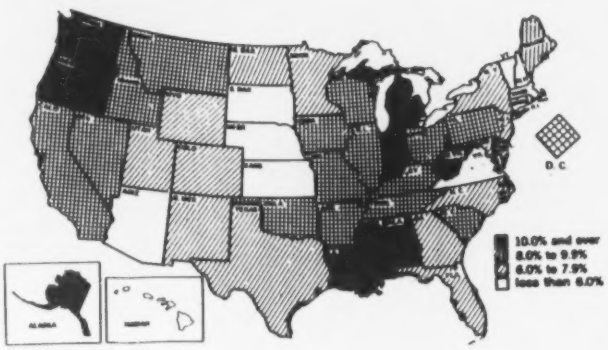
Unemployment Rates by State, 1984 Annual Average

Among the 50 States and the District of Columbia, the District had the 13th highest average unemployment rate, at 9.0 percent, in 1984. That was 2.7 percentage points lower than in 1983. Maryland (5.4 percent) and Virginia (5.0 percent) had the 40th and 46th highest unemployment rate, respectively. New Hampshire and South Dakota (tied at 4.3 percent) had the lowest unemployment rate. At 15.0 percent, West Virginia had the highest.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In January 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 244 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.5 percent unemployment rate had the 18th lowest rate. Among the major metropoiitan areas, only Dallas-Fort Worth (4.4 percent), Phoenix (4.3 percent) and Boston had (3.7 percent) lower unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates by State, January 1985



When the District of Columbia (with a January preliminary unemployment rate of 8.6 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 19th highest unemployment rate. This was down from the 17th highest position in December. The neighboring states of Maryland (6.1 percent) and Virginia (5.9 percent) ranked 39 and 41, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (15.9 percent); Michigan (12.1 percent) Mississippi (11.6 percent); Alabama (11.3 percent); Alaska (11.2 percent); Louisiana (11.2 percent); Washington (10.8 percent); Oregon (10.3 percent); and Indiana (10.2 percent) all had double digit unemployment rates. Vermont (5.1 percent) and Massachusettes (4.6 percent) had the lowest rates among the states.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 14th highest unemployment rate in January

1985, at 8.6 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 9.6 percent. Gary, Indiana (25.0 percent) had the highest rate, while Boston and Dallas (5.0 percent each) had the lowest. Each city except Birmingham, New Orleans, and New York experienced lower unemployment rates compared to January 1984. Figures are unavailable for Gary for January 1984.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	January 1985	January 1984
1. Gary, IN	25.0	N/A
2. Birmingham, AL	14.5	11.1
3. Newark, NJ	13.3	13.7
4. Cleveland, OH	12.2	13.8
5. Buffalo, NY	11.5	15.5
6. New Orleans, LA	10.6	8.9
7. Dayton, OH	10.3	12.7
8. Miami, FL	9.8	10.7
9. Chicago, IL	9.3	10.0
10. St. Louis, MO	9.3	11.1
11. Cincinnati, OH	9.1	11.1
12. Los Angeles, CA	8.9	9.4
13. Pittsburgh, PA	8.8	10.8
14. Dist. of Columbia	8.6	10.1
15. Baltimore, MD	8.3	8.6
16. New York, NY	8.2	8.1
17. Houston, TX	7.9	8.6
18. Salt Lake City, UT	7.6	8.0
19. Milwaukee, WI	7.4	9.0
20. Columbus, OH	7.0	8.7
21. Philadelphia, PA	6.9	8.1
22. Atlanta, GA	6.5	7.7
23. Boston, MA	5.0	8.2
24. Dallas, TX	5.0	5.1

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia took 3,100 new claims for regular unemployment insurance benefits in February, and paid $5.2 million in benefits. These February levels were 35 and 10 percent, respectively, below the seasonal high in January. The trend in activity does continue downward, however, as indicated by decreases from February, 1984.

In February there were 36,130 weeks of joblessness for which compensation was paid in February--as opposed to 40,200 weeks claimed, and 10,670 persons benefitted from the outlay. Nearly 2,100 persons received benefits for the first time; while nearly 900 exhausted benefits.

The average weekly payment in the State U.I. Program is approximately $142, while the Federal and Ex-Servicepersons programs are both above $160. It is likely that the averages will increase

NEW TELECOMMUNICATION DEVICE FOR THE DEAF

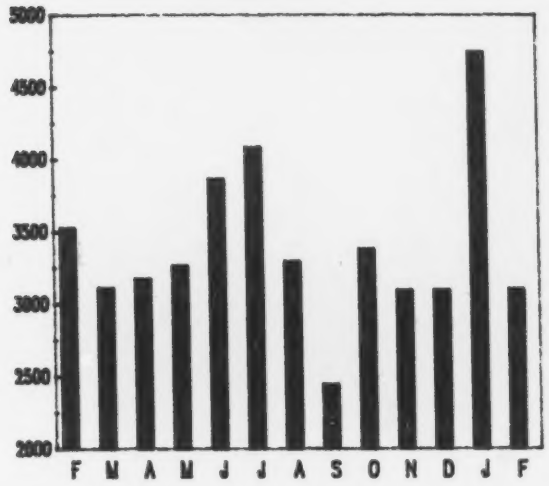
TO BETTER SERVE THE HEARING IMPAIRED

To serve the hearing impaired community of the District of Columbia, the Department of Employment Services has recently installed a **Telecommunication Device for the deaf (TDD)** *at the Department's new Northeast Employment Services Center located at 25 K Street, N.E. The TDD is compatible only with another TDD device and is operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week.*

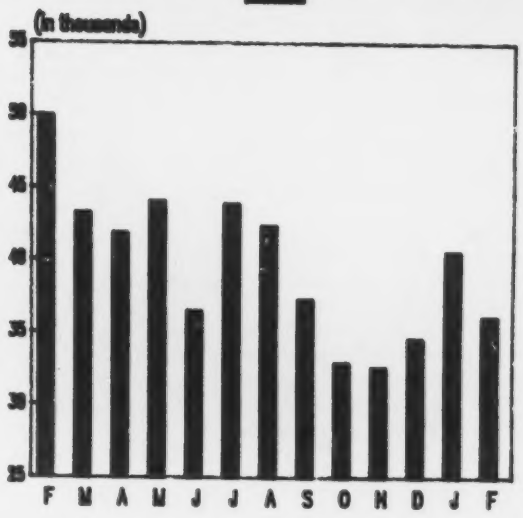
By dialing the Department's TDD access number, **898-1544,** *a caller will receive a pre-recorded written summary highlighting the Department's services. The system will not only enable users to obtain comprehensive information on the variety of services and programs available through the Department--from counseling, testing and job referral to unemployment insurance---it will also provide convenient access to information from the user's home.*

JOB SERVICE Helping People Help Themselves

INITIAL UI CLAIMS ALL PROGRAMS



WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL PROGRAMS



slightly beginning in March and April, reflecting the increase in allowances for dependents. An increase from $1 to $5 per dependent (not to exceed $20 per claimant) became effective for new claims filed on or after March 17, 1985. The previous maximum per claimant had been $3. The D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act Second Amendment Act of 1984, effective March 12, 1984, mandated these changes.

NEW UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROVISIONS AS OF MARCH, 1985

The District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act Second Amendment Act of 1984 became effective March 12, 1985, after the mandatory Congressional waiting period. It incorporated recommendations of a special U.I. Study Commission mandated by the Unemployment Compensation Act Amendment Act of 1983, effective March 15, 1983. The Commission was directed to study all matters relating to the solvency of the Trust Fund and make recommendations to the Council of the District of Columbia to eliminate the deficit in the Trust Fund.

The major provisions of the Act include the following:

* The maximum weekly benefit amount was increased to $250 effective January, 1986. (The maximum amount has been $206 since 1982.)

* The allowance for dependents was raised to $5 per dependent, not to exceed $20 per claimant. (The previous allowance was $1 per dependent, not to exceed $3 per claimant.) The provision was effective for all new claims filed March 17, 1985 and later.

* The minimum quarterly qualifying wage amount was reduced from $600 to $400. (The requirement of at least $900 in the base period remains unchanged.) This provision became effective for all new claims filed on March 17, 1985 and later.

* An "Additional Benefits" Program was established to provide a maximum 10 weeks of benefits to individuals who have exhausted regular compensation benefits, and meet prescribed job search requirements. This program will become effective only if there is no federal supplemental compensation program and only if the Insured Unemployment Rate for the District of Columbia reaches

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

1935-1985 FIVE DECADES — INSURING THE AMERICAN DREAM

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
February 1985

	February 1985	January 1985	February 1984	% Change From January 1985	% Change From February 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,874	4,284	3,277	- 32.9	- 12.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,508	39,544	43,393	- 10.2	- 18.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,783	35,851	39,852	- 11.3	- 20.2
Total Benefits Paid	$4,510,855	$5,065,025	$5,701,196	- 10.9	- 20.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.93	$141.28	$143.06	+ 0.5	- 0.8
Number of First Payments	1,845	2,288	2,219	- 19.4	- 16.9
Number of Final Payments	760	1,075	920	- 29.3	- 17.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,415	9,806	11,296	- 4.0	- 16.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	17.2	15.7	18.0	+ 9.6	- 4.4
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	169	398	164	- 57.5	+ 3.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,956	4,449	4,524	- 11.1	- 12.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,776	4,043	4,403	- 6.6	- 14.2
Total Benefits Paid	$640,555	$666,950	$713,986	- 4.0	- 10.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$169.64	$164.96	$162.16	+ 2.8	+ 4.6
Number of First Payments	178	299	205	- 40.5	- 13.2
Number of Final Payments	95	114	79	- 16.7	+ 20.3
Total Beneficiaries	1,086	1,120	1,172	- 3.0	- 7.3
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.2	13.5	21.5	+ 57.0	- 1.4
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	59	63	84	- 6.3	- 29.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	734	872	1,066	- 15.8	- 31.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	567	685	732	- 17.2	- 22.5
Total Benefits Paid	$92,816	$112,427	$114,267	- 17.4	- 18.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$163.70	$164.12	$156.10	- 0.3	+ 4.9
Number of First Payments	42	49	57	- 14.3	- 26.3
Number of Final Payments	21	13	1	+ 61.5	+2000.0
Total Beneficiaries	170	187	229	- 9.1	- 25.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	13.5	14.0	12.8	- 3.6	+ 5.5
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,102	4,745	3,525	- 34.6	- 12.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,198	44,865	48,983	- 10.4	- 17.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	36,126	40,579	44,987	- 11.0	- 19.7
Total Benefits Paid	$5,244,226	$5,844,402	$ 6,529,449	- 10.3	- 19.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$145.16	$144.03	$145.14	+ 0.8	- 0.0
Number of First Payments	2,065	2,636	2,481	- 21.7	- 16.8
Number of Final Payments	876	1,202	1,000	- 27.1	- 12.4
Total Beneficiaries	10,671	11,113	12,697	- 4.0	- 16.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	17.5	15.4	18.1	+ 13.6	- 3.3

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

3.75 percent. For each quarter that the program is in effect, an additional 0.6 percent in U.I. taxes will be collected from each contributing employer to finance the program.

* The maximum contribution rate for liable employers was increased from 4.5 percent to 5.4 percent. (Employers continue to be subject to a 0.9 percent surtax, therefore the effective maximum tax is 6.3 percent.) The provision was effective January 1, 1985.

* The interest rate assessed against an employer who is delinquent in paying quarterly unemployment taxes was increased from 12 percent to 18 percent per annum. This provision was effective March 12, 1985.

* A Claimant-Employer Advocacy Fund was established using funds collected as interest and penalties from delinquent employers. This fund will be used to provide free legal assistance to both claimants and employers involved in the administrative appeals process.

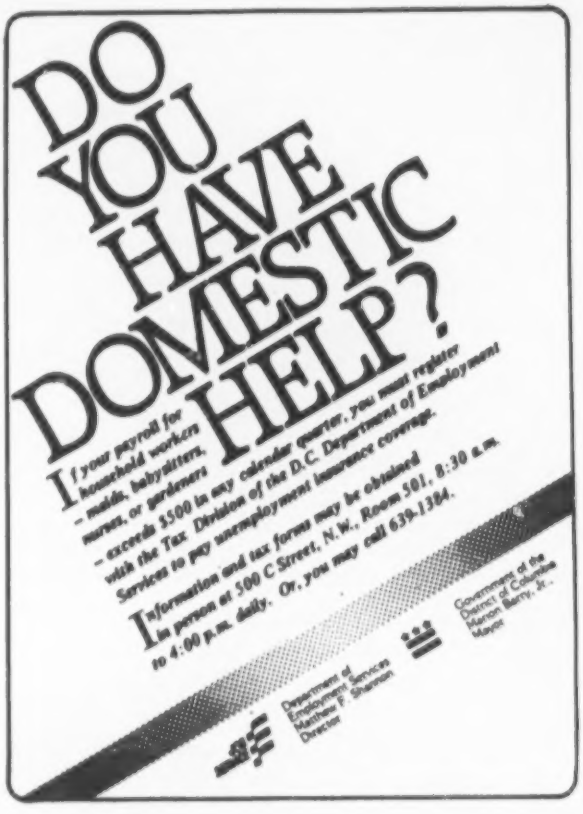
JOB SERVICE HELPS RECRUIT EMPLOYEES FOR NEW STORE

On March 18th through the 20th, the Department's Job Service assisted the Zayre Corporation in recruiting and screening potential employees for 250 jobs for its new store at the new Rhode Island Shopping Center in Northeast Washington. The mass recruitment was held at the D.C. Armory. Over 3,000 individuals were interviewed for clerk and cashier jobs. Zayre will hold its grand opening on April 28th.

The joint Zayre/Job Service recruitment occurred under an agreement negotiated as a result of a mayorial order signed by Mayor Barry in November 1983. The Mayor's Order assures that jobs resulting from City financial assistance are offered to District residents.

The new Zayre recruitment represented the third major mass recruitment effort undertaken by Job Service during the past year. Previously, joint Job Service/Employer recruitment occurred prior to the openings of the J.W. Marriott and Sheraton Grand Hotels. Under the agreement, an employer pledges to use Job Service as the first source for employee recruitment. In return, Job Service provides a wide variety of free and specialized employer services including: pre-screening of applicants, matching applicant qualifications to specific job requirements, providing space and assistance for interviewing, testing for general aptitude or clerical skills, and advertising job vacancies on radio and television.

In addition, the Department can work with employers to prepare employees for skilled occupations through its training and apprenticeship programs. The Department also offers employers incentives if they provide on-the-job


DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC HELP?
If your payroll for household workers – maids, babysitters, nurses, or gardeners – exceeds $500 in any calendar quarter, you must register with the Tax Division of the D.C. Department of Employment Services to pay unemployment insurance coverage.
Information and tax forms may be obtained in person at 500 C Street, N.W., Room 501, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily. Or, you may call 639-1384.
Department of Employment Services
Matthew F. Shannon
Director
Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

training or hirer employees under the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program. Any employer interested in exploring an agreement should contact Ms. Carolyn Jones on (202) 639-1115.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of February 1985 dropped $17.37. Average Weekly Hours were down 0.9 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased 21¢ an hour.

The most significant decrease occurred in Other Durable Goods. Weekly Earnings were down $39.95. Weekly Hours dropped 0.5 of an hour. Hourly Earnings were down 95¢ an hour. Less overtime worked at premium pay was the main cause of the over all decrease.

The month of February showed no significant increase.

Other durable goods and other non-durable goods has been broken out and are now line items on the monthly report. Any noticeable difference in data now provided is due to estimation being done at a different level. There has been no change in the methodology being used.

Your Private Industry Council Makes Sure The People You Hire Are Ready To Work

As your local Private Industry Council, we identify the employment needs of the business community and make sure there are skilled workers available when you need them.

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- . . . retail sales
- . . . culinary arts
- . . . food service
- . . . building maintenance
- . . . dental assistants

If you have a specific job to fill or would like to know other ways the Private Industry Council can help you, just give us a call.

Call The Private Industry Council.
(463-7811)
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It's Good For The District of Columbia.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
February 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	February 1985	January 1985	February 1984	February 1985	January 1985	February 1984	February 1985	January 1985	February 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	386.95	404.32	373. 8	37.1	38.0	37.7	10.43	10.64	9.92
Durable Goods	338.18	358.80	343.61	39.6	40.0	41.2	8.54	8.97	8.34
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	342.91	349.32	338.25	40.2	41.0	41.0	8.53	8.52	a/8.25
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	384.14	388.41	352.70	41.8	41.9	42.7	9.19	a/ 9.27	8.26
Other Durable Goods	294.71	334.66	338.00	37.4	37.9	40.0	c/ 7.88	8.83	8.45
Non-durable Goods	427.18	442.62	397.07	34.9	36.4	34.8	12.24	12.16	11.41
Food & Kindred Products	503.01	521.85	475.60	34.5	34.4	32.8	c/14.58	a/15.17	a/14.50
Printing & Publishing	438.05	453.59	413.13	35.1	36.2	35.1	12.48	12.53	c/11.77
Other Non-Durable Goods	276.46	287.96	240.62	34.3	39.5	35.7	k/ 8.06	7.29	6.74

Total Production Workers	February '85	January '85	February '84
	34,200	34,500	33,600

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other the Seasonal

Note: Data reflects revison to 1984 benchmark--data complied for the new Wasington, D.C. MSA which includes: The District of Columbia; Charles, Frederick, Calvert, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland; the Virginia Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince Williams, Loundoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia.

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

EMPLOYMENT

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent Gwendolyn Thompson and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM 1985

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

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FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
CALL: 639-1577

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